# PLACING OUR GUNS

Great Fight Coming if Santiago Holds Out.

TRENCHES IN THE CITY.

Spaniards Preparing for a House to House Fight.

This Was on Friday, Before Shafter Had Further Proposals from the Enemy Looking to Surrender-Our Plan of Attack Is to Bombard the City with the Fleet and Land Batteries - No Infantry Attack at First Unless to Protect the Batin 24 Hours the Fleet Will Enter the Harbor at Any Cost-Some Think That the The Spaniards Are Strengthening Their Position-The 71st Making a Road for the Siege Guns-Our Army Is on Hall Rations and There Is Some Sickness

Smoney, July 8, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 9. There was plenty of hard work along the front of our army to-day, but it was work with intrenching implements and not with rifles. The truce will be in force until moon to-morrow, and meanwhile the army is engaged in finishing its line of works and mounting cannon in comman hig positions. Gen. Shafter made his appearance along the front today. He has so far recovered from his illness that he was able to ride along the entireline inspecting the intrenchments

that hem santiago in, and he was well

The Cubans under Gens. Garcia, Rabi, and Cevrico now occupy a position on the extreme right of Lawton's division, in face of the spanish defences on the northeast side of Santingo. The most important work in progress now is the building of roads over which to get the siege guns to the front, and there will be no aggressive movement on the completed. Two regiments, the Seventyfirst New York and the Thirty-fourth Michigan, are engaged in this work today, and sixteen 3 and 2-10th inch guns are now in position on the ridge of El Pozo, toward the left of our line. The dynamite gun, which is handled by the rough riders, is at the centre of the line, and eight mortars were placed on the ridge, along the centre of our position to-

Lieut.-Col. Smith of the Seventy-first New York said to-day that opposite the position of the Second Infantry, on the left wing, the enemy had placed three guns with the idea of enfilading our trenches. Our sharpshooters have been ordered not to answer volley firing from the enemy but to devote themselves to picking off the men at the Spanish guns.

The troops were lined up to-day. On the extreme left is Gen. Kent's brigade. Bates's brigade is in the centre and Gen Wheeler's cavalry division, including Young's brigade, now under command of Col. Wood of the rough riders, is on the right, with Lawton's division, composed of Ludlow's, Chaffee's, and Myers's brigade. Col. Wood's brigade includes the First and Tenth Infantry and Roosevelt's

Last night a troop of Cubans entered the Spanish lines in the western part of Santiago and drove out fifty head of cattle, including two cows presented to Gen. Shafter. These animals provided the first fresh meat the men have had in days.

## OUR PLAN OF ATTACK.

It is learned from official sources that the intention is that if Santiago is not surrendered by noon on Saturday the fleet will begin to bombard the city from Aguadores simultaneously with army batteries. There will be no infantry attack except for the purpose of protecting the land batteries. If the town does not surrender in twenty-four hours the fleet will enter the harbor at any cost.

## BEFORTS OF PEADE NEGOTIATIONS.

The English telegraph operators who withdrew from Santiago several days ago were called back to send cablegrams to Madrid requesting the Government to order the surrender of the city. Word came from the best authority on Friday morning that the armistice had now taken the shape of negotiations for a final settlement of peace. This authority says that negotiations are now proceeding between Madrid and Washington, and therefore there will certainly be no fighting for several days.

An equally good authority says that the Spanish forces will make a strong resistthere unless peace is declared or surrender is ordered by the Madrid Government, though there is no doubt of the desire of the soldiers and citizens for capitulation. George Clark Musgrave, the correspond-

ent of the London Chronicle, says that the Spanish position has been strengthened materially and affords an opportunity for a stubborn fight. Unless Gen. Toral boasts vainly, he thinks, the Spaniards will hold out even after the Americans enter the city, despite the famine and the certainty

A courier returning from the front tonight brings news from the Cuban headquarters to the effect that the Spaniards are digging trenches in the streets of Santiago, preparing for a house-to-house fight.

of ultimate defeat.

The American soldiers are now on half rations, owing to the difficulty of getting supplies through over the rough roads. Dysentery and swamp fever are prevalent at the front, although the health conditions are better than at Siboney, where Major Lagarde fears the effects of the influx of several thousand refugees, many of whom are seriously ill.

Already there are signs of an American stampede at Siboney. The ship Relief arrived on Thursday and had great difficulty in landing her medical supplies, She lost an anchor and stove her deck one of her launches. The landing was badly bungled. Lieut.-Col. Senn. in charge of the field hospital, brought fifteen surgeons. Surgeons Hartnet and Chamberlain have been transferred to the Breakwater, Surgeon Brown to the Olivette, and Surgeons Hicks, Marrow, Warren, and Greenleaf to the base hospital. The others have been sent to the front.

Gen. Wheeler has entirely recovered from his illness

On Thursday night the rough riders reconnoitred along the barbed wire fences and had a chance to kill several Spaniards, but did not fire a shot. One of the cowboys says they will lasso the Spaniards to-night.

Col. Roosevelt has recommended Capt. Jenkins for the first vacancy in the rank of Major. Lieuts. Woodbury Kane, Greenway, and Goodrich are all commended for bravery and efficiency. Private Dudley Dean is also mentioned for gallantry in

The Olivette leaves to-day with the wounded for the North.

Col. Wilson of the Manhattan Club has been down here sightseeing. He bought a little negro boy from a Cuban for \$10. The boy's father was formerly a slave in Santiago. The child's name and age are unknown. Col. Wilson took the child to New York to-day. He will be christened at the Manhattan Club and date his birth from July 4.

There is considerable doubt in the navy as to whether the Reina Mercedes blocks the channel in Santiago harbor or not. Many think she will prevent the fleet from entering the harbor.

Nicholas Fish, father of Hamilton Fish, Jr., is here to-day.

HONORS FOR SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

tion of Cervera's Squadron. Washington, July 9.-No action will be taken by the President in regard to conferring re wards on the American officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet until the detailed report of the engagement has been received from Admiral Sampson. As the report coming by mail and was probably not completed for several days after the engagement. it is not expected here until some time next week. There is a likelihood that the Government will defer conferring honors on the American naval officers until Congress reassembles in December, on account of the controversy that has arisen over the relative claims of Admiral Sampson and Commodore

Schley to credit for Cervera's defeat,

It is obvious that the President and the Navy Department do not share the feeling which some newspapers are endeavoring to encourage, that Admiral Sampson is not a capabl officer. The greatest satisfaction with his work is felt, and the Government has the most perfect confidence in his judgment, courage and ability. If it should be determined to grant honors'do officers of Admiral Sampfleet at this rtime, it appears to be certain that Sampson will share in the distribution. The navy officials are firmly of the opinion that Sampson, through his arrangement of plans, made it impossible for Cervera to escape, and they contend that he deserves as much credit as anybody else for the success of the measures taken. It was pointed out at the Navy Department to-day that Cervera thought to catch a American ships off their guard by running out n baoad daylight. The time was favorable to a state of uppreparedness among the American warships, not only because the was shining brightly, but on account of the natural supposition that at that hour of the morning the ships would not have full steam. but would most likely be cleaning out the furnaces and generally in no condition to make a long chase. But owing to the precautionary neasures of Admiral Sampson the fleet was ready for service, as the result showed. Whatver may be the opinion of outsiders, no two views are held at the Navy Department, and when Schley is advanced, as he undoubtedly

will be. Sampson will go up with him. Sampson, while acting Rear Admiral and, by virtue of his commission as such, Schley's senor, is actually the junior Commodore of the navy, two numbers below Schley. It is proposed to keep Sampson in command of the fleet, and in order to do that it will be necessary to advance him to the grade of Rear Admiral at the same time Schley is advanced to that grade. Sampson's name will go to the Senate first, so that there will be no chance to make him junfor to Schley.

## BET \$1,500 ON CERFERA.

A Spaniard in Mexico Lost His Cash Back-ing the Spanish Fleet.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.- The defeat of Cervera's fleet at Santiago has wrought up the Spaniards of Mexico to a high pitch of excitement, and has added to the intensity of their eeling against Americans in this country. The news of the defeat was at first not beleved by the Spaniards, and one enthusiastic Spaniard of this city lost \$1,500 which he bet

Army and Coast Defence of Scientific American; 100 illustrations of artinor, projectibes, mortares, c. Price 25 At all news stands or from Ethan & Co., Pub-dell Broadway, N. Y.—4de.

after the first reports that it had taken place

ith an American on the result of the fight

### NEW FACTOR IN AFFAIRS.

OUR ADVENT IN THE WORLD'S POL-ITICS IS RECOGNIZED.

Respectful Language-She Admits Also That We Are Entitled to Adequate Fruits of Victory-All of Spain's Colonies, Except, Perhaps, the Canaries, Lost to Her Spaniards New Denounce Cervern's Exit from the Bay as Idlotte and Suleidal-Of Thirteen Coast Towns Visited All but Cadis Want the War to End.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. London, July 9.-Since Monday last the Old World has realized that all its plots for rearranging the political destinies of mankind have seen rendered futile by the advent of the New World as an active participant in the game of making history. Perhaps the shrewder observers in St. Petersburg realized sooner that America was already a factor in the situation as great as any, despite her apparently limited sea power. But it needed the smashing vicory of Admiral Sampson's fleet to demonstrate to France and Germany, and even to England, that the American Navy was a vastly greater

force than its merely theoretical strength.

It is beginning to be understood also that the practical experience gained at Manila and Santiago is worth as much as doubling the fleet, in view of the fact that no European nation has vet sent a modern warship into serious action. One effect of last Sunday's work has been to suppress all cynicism and sneers at the American people as boastful but unpractical fighters. This attitude has disappeared in the Continental press, and public expressions of opinion are almost universally respectful.

In the case of France, where anti-American sentiment was strongest and most offensive. he peculiar features of the Bourgogne disaster make the situation humiliating and almost pitiable. It seems almost as though the fates had conspired to drag French self-respect in the dust. The moral cowardice of official France in dealing with the Dreyfus scandal was redemonstrated this week, and this, in combination with the scenes at the Bourgogne disaster. have forced comparisons with the coincident record of the American arms which afford an ample return for the insults to which many Americans in Paris have been subjected in the

past few weeks. But the most important effect of the destruction of Cervera's fleet is the full concession by all classes of European opinion that the United States are entitled to adequate fruits of victory. It is accepted to-day in every European capital that it is a foregone conclusion that all of Spain's colonial possessions, except, perhaps, the Canaries, are lost to her. It by no means follows, of sourse, that Europe is willing to see the United States solely profit by the Spanish disaster. The best opinion in the diplomatic world today, however, inclines to the belief that America might annex the Philippines and Porto Rico and establish a protectorate over Cuba without exciting more than a formal protest by any of the European powers, while the conces sion of two or three naval stations in the Philip-

lines would remove all European opposition. The European advice to Spain to sue for is, of course, unanimous, and it is believed that the Madrid Government will devise sufficiently to conduct negotiations openly beore many days. This, however, depends upon the changes which are taking piace almost from hour to hour in the Spanish capital. The week's evolution of public opinion in Madrid furnishes an interesting commentary on the situation. The Sun correspondent telegraphs from the frontier at noon:

"The first shock of the disaster is over. The press and public are criticising Cervera's attempt to escape from Santiago. The criticism is, of course, colored by the result. Some newspapers which extolled the feat, while it was believed to be successful, as one of the eleverest and bravest deeds ever done at sen, are now denouncing it as idiotic and suicidal. Much is made of the statement from Admiral Cervera to the effect that the squadron was taken out by imperative orders from Madrid and against the judgment of the officers of the warships. The report that Blanco and Cervera are at loggerheads no doubt arose from Cervera refusing to obey this order from the Captain-General until it came to him direct from the Minister of Marine.

"The home authorities carefully avoid in formation on this subject, but it is believed by the public, and has given the finishing touch to the unpopularity of the Sagasta Ministry. A prominent French journalist who has just re turned from a tour in the southern provinces tells me that of thirteen large towns visited only one, Cadiz, favors the continuance of the

Here in Madrid it is difficult to gauge pub-The city is so thronged with soldiers, civil guards, and police that the people to not dare to express their views. Signs are not wanting, however, that the end is coming. or the military are beginning to fraternize with the people, which will speedily destroy the Government's power to use the army to control a popular outbreak. Another sign is published allusions to the dynasty more and more unveiled. Even El Liberal declares that what has to be saved is the fatherland, and that any person is its enemy who relegates it to the second place in these hours of imminent

#### WATSON MAY SAIL ON TUESDAY. The Battleship Massachusetts to Take the Place of the Iowa in His Squadron.

WASHINGTON, July 9.-The Navy Department expects that the Eastern squadron under Com-modore Watson will sail from the southeast coast of Cuba for the coast of Spain on Tuesday

next. The calculation that the squadron will sail or that day is based on the promptness which has been shown by Commodore Watson in getting ready for the trip. The work of getting coal, provisions and ammunition on board has necessarily been arduous, but the principal delay has been caused in getting full stores of ammunition.

The collier Alexander arrived this morning at Lambert's Point, near Norfolk, Va., where has already begun to take coal. The six other colliers are expected to arrive at the same place to-night. It is believed that the colliers will have completed their loading by Monday morning, and that they will be ready to sail on that day. If they do sail then, the Eastern squadron proper, consisting of the ironclads, will start on Tuesday. If the colliers should be delayed for another day, the squadron would wait a corresponding time, for it is proposed to give the colliers a good start, because of their inferior speed. The colliers and the warships will go by independent routes, and will meet on the other side of the ocean.

The battleship Iowa, one of the two armorclads of the Eastern squadron, has been de tached, and the battleship Massachusetts substituted. The Massachusetts has found to be in excellent condition, better the Iowa in fact, and as speed hand ability to make a long are the most desirable qualities of the vessels composing the naval force that will go to Spain change is considered a good one. The Navy Department denies that another battle ship and the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis have been ordered to the squadron.

Dining Cars a la Carte. the Chicago westibule limited to an Lehigh Val. I. leaving foot of Cortlandt, Debrosses and Twenty-third ste, daily at 7 F. M. - Adv. THAT SPANISH PRIVATEER,

Evidence of a Plot to Loot the Alaska Gold

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 9.-The story that a Spanish privateer is lying in wait for the gold fleet from the Yukon seems to have some undation besides mere rumor. A. H. B. Mac-Gowan, a well-known steamboat man of British Columbia, told the following story to THE SUN rrespondent to-day:

Pliot Olaf Westerlund is often engaged by me to pilot steamers in the northern waters He was overdue and turned up unexpectedly at my office the night before last.

'He seemed very excited and said he wished me to give him advice on a matter of business. He then made the startling statement that he and another pilot had been approached by a man in the city who had offered them \$8,000 each to pilot a war cruiser flying the Spanish flag in the islands of Queen Charlotte Sound. "It was promised that no lives would be taken. The man explained that the object was

to seize the treasure ships from Klondike, particularly the Garonne, expected down with \$3,000,000, take the passengers on board and burn the ships. "I advised Westerlund to have nothing to do

with such dangerous business. As in duty und, I then went direct to the United States Consul, Col. Dudley, and reported the matter to im, sending my son with the same information to the Admiral of the British fleet in the The Admiral is supposed to have neted promptly, sending two of his ships to Queen

Charlotte Sound. Consul Dudley wired to United States Consul Smith at Victoria, who at once looked up Westerlund and MacGowan, so that it was through Mr. Smith that story first got out. Mr. Westerlund, being interviewed, said that he did not deny the story, but that he had not seri-ously considered accepting the offer at any He had a grudge against the United States Government because it illegally seized his scaling schooner, but he proposed to get even in some other way.

Some more facts in the case came to light this evening, bringing into the story Capt. Mellon, the Spanish Consul, who is an Englishman and a British subject, and whom no one would be likely to suspect of warlike intentions, as he is a simple-minded old gentleman. The stery is that he was interested in the matter by Count Emanuel Cruez, a Spanish agent who came to British Columbia ostensibly to look after contraband coal. The movements of Capt. Mellon and Cruez are interesting. They have been traced all over the province and have made several attempts to buy cruisers. They finally closed negotiations with the owners of the much-talked-of steamer Manuense, which is known on the Pacific coast as the Klondike whiskey ship, because she sailed from Liverpool to Skagway with the biggest consignment of whiskey ever affoat. It is said that the held to-day. The meeting was held in secret. Manuense is now waiting orders in Queen Charlotte Sound.

Having partly arranged for the boat, and havng attempted to get the crew, it was old Capt. Mellon who approached Westerlund and three ther pilots.

Further evidence comes from Capt. Scott, a sea Captain of long experience, who is noted for his during. Capt. Scott once took a shipload of dynamite to British Columbia during the Chilian civil war, and stopped in a Chilian port. The officers of a Chillan warship told him the cargo was contraband, and if he attempted to move they would shoot holes through his vessel. Capt. Scott replied:

"I'm going to move, and if you ettempt to stop me I'll ram you and we'll all go to hell together." Then Capt, Scott took his dynamite to British Columbia unmolested.

Mellon knew his man, and with the Spanish agent called on him. Capt. Scott says that they offered him the command of the Manuense. They said the ship would be upder the Spanish flag, and he would receive letters of marque and full credentials from the Spanish Government. Capt. Scott said he was so thunderstruck at old Mellon being roped to such a bloody scheme" that he pretended to consent to see what more they had to say They stated that it was not the intention to kill any one if they could help it, but simply to take as prisoners all the passengers on the treasure ats, seize the treasure, and burn the ships. Capt. Scott suggested that it would be im-

such a thing happened, whereupon the Spanish agent replied that it would not be necessary to ive in British Columbia; that Scott's share the prize money would be \$500,000, and that they intended to confer the title of Count on him immediately after their scheme had been carried out. These temptations did not phase the Captain, however. Capt. Mellon, on being told that he was charged with plan ning the expedition, said:

'No. I haven't done so, but if I was a man of 25, instead of 65, I would head such an expedition. The United States have been pirating to their heart's content, and they should be given a taste of their own medicine

British Columbia is very much excited over the matter, and the authorities are considering the advisability of allowing Emanuel Cruez to

WASHINGTON, July 9 - The Navy Department has received information from members of the Congress delegations from California and Washington in regard to the reports of Spanish privateers on the Pacific coast. Ship own ers and navigators in the Northwest are alarmed. Reports have been brought into Seattle and San Francisco by skippers of small vessels to the effect that they have seen the privateers at a distance, and that great danger to navigation exists. James Hamilton Lewis, Representative in Congress from the State of Washington, called at the Navy Department and expressed the opinion that the privateers had been fitted out in South American countries, and that they had come north for the purpose of intercepting the ships from Alaska with their cargoes of precious metal.

Some of the captains of small ships who have come into Seattle and San Francisco assert that treasure ships starting from Alaska have already had to turn back on account of the pri-Representative Lewis wishes to have the Philadelphia kept on the Pacific coast, instend of being sent to Honolulu, in order to protect shipping.

MAY SAVE THREE SPANISH SHIPS

Admiral Sampson Thinks the Vizcaya, Maria Teresa, and Colon Can Be Raised WASHINGTON, July D.-This despatch from

Admiral Sampson about the prospects of saving the Spanish armorelads was received to-day: "PLAYA DEL ESTR. July 8 .- Preliminary re port from the board ordered to examine wrecks states that wreeking tugs should be got here immediately. Think no doubt about saving Vizcaya and Maria Teresa and Cristobal Color if haste be made. Colon is much the most valuable, being in perfect order. Would recom mend most powerful appliances be sent at once

#### Gen. Shafter Sends Cable Operators to Gen. Toral.

Washington, July 9.—This despatch was reived from Gen. Shafter to-day:

"FIFTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE PIELD, July 8 Cable operators were permitted to go in yesterday morning. The English cable was in working order and some of the operators were in the Gen. Toral wanted these there, as they were the principal men. This cable has not been cut and the men I sent in have not taken it up again. English cable has been working all the time through to Havana. SHAPTER."

Worth Seaing. impson's new lost office and safe dept... vanita DENIALS FROM SAGASTA.

HE SAYS SPAIN HAS MADE NO PEACE PROPOSALS.

Only Another Defeat or a Victory Will Decide the Government in Favor of Peace -The War Party Says the Army Must Win a Victory to Offset Naval Defeat Before There Can Be Serious Peace Talk -A Report from Rome That the Powers Have Opened Negotiations for Peace. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR.

Madrid, July 9.—Premier Sagasta upon leavng the palace this afternoon denied that there had been any peace negotiations on the part of Spain, and also denied the truth of the report that the Americans had granted a concession of ten days' armistice pending such negotiations. Communication with Santiago, he said, was reestablished to-day, and he had hopes that communication with Manila would be restored soon.

Only a new defeat or a victory, he declared, would produce a decision on the part of the Government in favor of peace.

The Ministers are divided upon the question of peace. The war party follows the idea of Gen. Martinez Campos, that the army must gain a notable victory to counterbalance the defeat of the navy before peace negotiations are begun. The peace party advocates direct negotiations with the United States.

It is reported here that Admiral Sampson has notified Captain-General Bianco to order the evacuation of Santiago within forty-eight hours under the pain of bombardment.

LONDON, July 9.-Madrid advices received today, as foreshadowed in previous despatches, bring denials on the part of the Ministry that peace negotiations are pending and declare that Santiago will withstand the attack of the

American army to the last.

The Correspondencia de España of Madrid. expresses alarm at the announcement that the Americans are about to send a fleet to the coast of Spain.

Inquirers for information regarding the peace situation are told by the Ministers that they are too busy to talk, but their secretaries deny positively that any overtures looking to peace have been made. The Cabinet is not lifting a finger to help the colonies, yet the Ministers are making a great display of seeming readiness to make a heroic resistance.

Outwardiy the situation is calm. The Ministry are secretive, but the country is evidently on the eve of sensational events. The military element declare that if they are deprived of the chance of fighting the enemy they will rise and fight the Government that signs an agreement An important meeting of the army party was

Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Works, is urging Premier Sagasta to treat for peace openly with the United States. There is a growing belief that Queen Regent

Cristina will resign the Regency under certain HOME, July 9 .- The newspaper Italie says that negotiations have been opened by the European

Cabinets with a view of arranging peace. The best intentions are manifested at Washington the paper says, but the Government at Madrid opposes the idea. OMAHA WELCOMES NEW YORKERS

Iwenty Thousand Citizens Cheer and Feed

the First Regiment of Volunteers. Омана, Neb., July 9.—The people of Omaha gave the First Regiment of New York Voluneers a reception to-day as it passed through the city on its way to Hawaii. The Mayor and Common Council published a card announcing that the New York troops would arrive at 6 o'clock, and inviting all citizens to participate in

an informal reception to them. The citizens were requested to send coffee, ced to , lemonade, and sandwiches to the station. Before the several trains bearing the troops arrived ten wagon loads of refreshments

cupied the platform. As the first train started to cross the bridge into Omaha all the whistles in the city began to sound, and the Fire Chief started all the fire ap-paratus in the city toward the station. Quickly the crowd became so dense around the station

that trains could hardly be moved. It is estimated that 20,000 people congregated there and cheered the troops. Col. Barber, with Companies L. M and N. was the first to arrive. The New Yorkers got off the train. were drawn up at attention and then were escorted by pretty girls to the refreshment stands. Then Col. Frank E. Moore, Mayor of Omaha, climbed on the engine cab and made a speech. The continual cheering for Col. Barber forced him to get up beside the Mayor and thank the citizens for their hearty reception. As the other trains came in the boys were imilarly treated. At 8 o'clock the three trains

proceeded toward the Pacific coast. The following card, under the head of "Call | possible. to Patriotic Citizens," is what provoked the enthusiastic reception:

To the Citizens of Omaha. "This afternoon a regiment of New York troops will arrive in the city on their way to the Philippine Islands, and I know every citizen of Omaha will want to assist in giving them a

royal welcome. A royal welcome is not appreciated b ungry soldiers unless it is accompanied by omething good to eat, and so we have decided to give the boys a lunch. There are 1,305 men the regiment, and it will take from 4,000 to 5,000 sandwiches, besides cookies, &c., to feed them. I have already received promises from patriotic hotel men and others for 8 000 sandwiches, and one store has promised enough pies to feed the regiment. Arrangements hav been made for a plentiful supply of ice-cold

lemonade. "Other cities have given our own Nebraska boys a hearty welcome, and Omaha must show that she is not lacking in patriotshow that she is not lacking in patriotism. It is hoped that all patriotic citizens will contribute something to make this affair a success. Sandwiches, cookies, fruit and anything which would be paintable for a cold lunch will be thankfully received. No intoxicants will be taken. All parties desiring to assist can send their contributions to the City Hall, where arrangements have been made to receive them.

"It is desired that as many of our citizens as can do so will be at the train to welcome the soldiers. This refers especially to young ladies, who are wanted to assist in serving the refreshments. For the credit of ourselves and of our city let us make this reception a magnificent success. Let us all turn out and give the soldier boys an entusiassic welcome and send them on their journey with a godspeed."

All the soldiers are in very fine health and enthusiastic.

## WAITING FOR TRANSPORTS

Troops Remaining at Charleston Can't Get Away for Lack of Vessels. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9 .- The troops sent here to be forwarded to Gen. Shafter's aid are

still waiting for transports. One vessel is expected to-morrow, but the troops can hardly eave before Monday night. The steamer Rita, a Spanish prize, was aded with supplies to-day for two battalions

of the Sixth Hillinois Regiment bound for Santiago, but late this afternoon the leading was stopped, and it was announced that the steamer would carry supplies and seven hundred negro ishorers needed in Cuba.

It is said on good authority to-night that the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment would leave here on Tuesday for Porto Bico. Gen Miles and staff and the Yale and Columbia loaded with troops got away on time leath inchesed. with troops got away on time last night and are expected to arrive off Santiago on Monday

Latest Zurine Intelligence. Se La Brotague east of Fire Island, bound in ANOTHER SHIP RUNS THE BLOCKADE, She Was Loaded with Provisions and Sup-

plies from Vera Crus for Havana. WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The Cuban Legation n this city has received information that the Norwegian steamer Franklin, which not long ago cleared from Vera Cruz, Mexico, bound ostensibly for Nassau, has succeeded in running the Cuban blockade and landed a cargo of supplies for Spaniards n Havana at a small unguarded port on the north coast of the island. The Franklin left Nucvitas on June 14 and carried to Mexico a large number of refugees from Cuba, some of them being of the most prominent families of the Island and persons of wealth.

Quesada, Betancourt, Lamar, Herrera, Molena, and Soler. The Franklin is known to have had on board a large cargo of supplies and pro-visions which would be of material relief to Havana, and it is supposed that after they were safely landed they succeeded in reaching that city, unless intercepted by the insurgents, which is not probable. Spanish agents have been sent out to Mexico and to the Isle of Pines to secure beef for the supply of the city, and the Cuban agents at Vera Cruz report to the Cuban Legation here that these Spaniards are active in securing ships to run the blockade with supplier

Among them were the families of Varons

MORE REFUGEES FROM HAVANA. Consul-General Gollan Among Them-Blockade Bunner Bottled Up.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. Kingston, Jamaica, July 9.—The British cruiser Talbot arrived here to-day from Havana with twenty-three refugees on board. Among her passengers is Mr. Alexander Gollan, the British Consul-General at Havana. The Talbot is now in quarantine, but will probably be admitted to the port soon.

It is rumored that Gollan is to be recalled by the British Government, but this report cannot now be verified. He is thoroughly pro-Spanish in his sympathies and recently appointed a Spaniard, Seffor Arosteque, as Vice-Consul.

When the Talbot was leaving Havana with the refugees on board Gollan refused to allow any Americans to leave on her, but sent as a passenger Senor Mendez, a Spanish officer ately acting as press censor at Havana.

Reports are in circulation here that the steamer Purisima Concepcion, which carried provisions for the Spanish troops in Cuba, evading the cruisers which were looking for her and running the blockade, is now bottled up in Manzanillo harbor and will fall into the hands of the Americans.

CAMARA'S CRUISE IN THE CANAL. He Skilfully Nasigntes His Mighty Fleet Back to Port Said.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR LONDON, July 9 .- A despatch to Lloyds from Port Said says that Admiral Camara's squadron is returning and has entered the

PORT SAID, July 9 .- Admiral Camara's Spanish fleet has arrived here on its return through the canal. Five of the ships of Admiral Camara's fleet, ogether with the colliers and transports, sailed

from here this evening. It is believed that heir destination is Cartagena. ROME, July 9.—Three Spanish torpedo boats arrived at Messina, Sicily, this morning. The American representative at that port immedi-ately forwarded a friendly note to the Foreign Office requesting the authorities to see that

#### strict neutrality was observed. WEYLER'S CRITICISMS.

This Talkative Person Will Probably Be Arrested and Prosecuted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Madrid, July 9.-Gen. Correa, Minister War, has ordered an inquiry into Gen. Weyler's recent scathing criticisms of the operations in Cuba and the situation in the Philippines and his denunciation of Captain-General Blanco and Admiral Cervera. It is probable that Weyler will be arrested and prosecuted.

SPANISH OFFICERS IN MEXICO.

In Prison for Trying to Organize a Force

for the Invasion of Texas. WASHINGTON, July 9.-Capt. Luis Manone and Lieut. Federico Muniategui, both of the Spanish Army, and former passengers on the Norwegian steamer Bergen, have been arrested by fficers of the Mexican Secret Service, by order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and are imprisoned in the City of Mexico. They were sent to Mexico direct from Havana by Captain General Blanco for the purpose of organizing the Spanish sympathizers there for an invasion of Texas. The object of the invasion was to draw as much of the United States Army there as

The two officers were overzealous in their work, and their incendiary speeches soon attracted the attention of the Mexican officials, When they were arrested they had succeeded in enlisting about 500 Mexicans and Spaniards in their enterprise and were proceeding with the formation of an army of invasion. The Mexican Government, realizing the infraction of their neutrality proclamation, put a stop to the work at once, and the two officers will be kept prisoners until they can be returned to

GEN. OTIS TO SAIL ON WEDNESDAY. The Eighth California May Go to Manila

Instead of the First New York. SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.-Major-Gen. Elwell Otis said to-day that he would sail on Wednesday on the City of Pubebla, but that he expected to wait at Honolulu in order to represent the United States Army at the formal ceremonies of raising the flag over Hawaii, as Admiral Miller would represent the navy. He will then make all haste to Manils, where Gen. Merritt desired to turn over to him the actual work of commanding the Eighth Army Corps. Gen. Otis said that the War Department had consulted him in regard to the men he wished send to Manila, and he had recommended

the Eighth California Regiment, and, despite

eports that the First New York would be sent, he thought the Eighth would go. The original plan of sending the Peru and the City of Puebla with troops of the regular army shead of the rest of the fourth Philippine expedition will probably be carried out. The Peru A detachment of the Sixth Artillery took some field pieces this afternoon to the pier to begin putting them on board the Peru. The detach nents of the Fourteenth Infantry, Fourth Cavalry and Sixth Artillery for this expedition are all ready to march to-morrow morning if necessary. It is expected now that they may get their final orders to break camp and board their vessels either to-morrow or early on Mon-

day morning. CUBA'S SOUTH COAST BLOCKADE. t Is Believed That It Will Cut Off Blanco's Supplies from Yucatan.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 9 .- United States Minster Powell Clayton has officially notified the Mexican Government that a blockade of the ports on the south coast of Cuba has been eatablished. This blockade is expected to cut off the food supplies which have been shipped to Cubs in large quantities from Yucatan

E. & W. The popular summer collar. Sphodas.—Adv.

## TRUCE EXTENDED.

Gen. Linares Has Until Noon To-Day to Capitulate.

HE HAS SUGGESTED TERMS.

But Unconditional Surrender Only Will Be Accepted.

The President Confident That Santiago Will Be Surrendered To-Day-If Not, an Attack Will Be Made by the Land and Sea Forces-Gen. Shafter Has Seven Large Siege Guns in Position, and Has Been Reinforced by Gen. Bandolph's Six Batteries of Artillery, Which Are Also in Position,

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The President and his Cabinet are confident that Santiago will be surrendered to the American forces within a very short time. Gen. Linares, the commander of the Spanish troops in and about that city, has made a proposition to Gen. Shafter for the surrender of the city, or stated his desire to surrender under certain conditions, but Gen. Shafter will accept nothing short of an unconditional surrender, and has so informed Gen. Linares. There was no fighting to-day, and while the War Department has no knowledge of a formal extension of the truce, its understanding is that hostilities will not be resumed. even if Gen. Linares declines to surrender the town and his army to the American commander, until after noon to-morrow. This is the situation at Santiago according to a despatch sent to the War Department by Gen. Shafter to-day.

"There have been no propositions advanced by the Spaniards regarding Santiago that we can accept," said Secretary Alger whenhe left the White House to-night. "The situation is unchanged, as far as we are concerned. No news has been received from there to-day that we can give out. There has been no firing and matters are quiet, so far as we know."

In response to a question, Secretary Alger said that he had no knowledge regarding any extension of the truce. It was his understanding that the armistice ended at noon to-day, but that all negotiations were left in the hands of Gen. Shafter. He declined to tell what proposals the Spaniards had made regarding the surrender of the city, although he admitted that they had made some overtures. He declined to answer a question as to whether or not the enemy continued to demand that they be permitted to leave the city with their arms

and ammunition Secretary Alger admitted, however, that negotiations were under way, and intimated that the United States still demanded the unconditional surrender of the city and the Spanish forces there. The truce extends until tomorrow at noon, and the reply of the President to the proposals made by Gen. Linares was

transmitted to-night. The statement made by Secretary Alger was given to the representative of THE SUN tonight at 12:10 o'clock, as he, with Adit.-Gen. Corbin and Secretary Wilson, left the White louse for the night.

The message from Gen. Shafter, containing the terms on which the enemy proposed to give up possession of Santiago, was received about 9:30 o'clock. From that time on there was a constant stream of officials to the White House. Secretaries Long Alger and Wilson, and Gen. Corbin, were in constant communication with each other and the President. At about 11:30 Gen. Corbin left the Executive Mansion for a few minutes while he hastened to the War Department to see if there were any messages there. He returned at midnight, and a few minutes later the two Secretaries. Alger and Wilson, accompanied by Gen. Corbin, left the

White House Secretary Porter had come out a few minutes earlier and had said that it was his opinion that the city would surrender to-morrow. It was evident, from Secretary Alger's manner and words, that they had received such information as would justify them in the belief that the city would surrender without an assault and that the overtures made by the Spanish were made merely to gain time and to enable them to give in gracefully. He gave it to be understood that the surrender must be made on our terms, the city to be given up to our forces, and the Spaniards to become pris-

When Gen. Shafter's despatch came this afternoon it was taken to the White House by Secretary Alger, and after a conference with the President instructions were sent to the commander of the American land forces to accept no proposals except the surrender of the city without conditions. The truce that has been in existence expired at noon to-day. If Gen. Linares had not made overtures to Gen. Shafter before that hour, the vessels under Admiral Sampson's command would have begun shell-ing the defences immediately surrounding Santiago. The navy was to have the work in the preliminary attack, while Shafter's men were to remain passive unless forced

into an engagement. If at noon to-morrow Gen. Linares has not consented to an unconditional surrender, and the shelling of his intrenchments has begun, Gen. Shafter will by that time be better prepared to force the enemy to a realization of his hopeless fight. Owing to the failure of Gen Shafter to get his siege guns in position, it was intended that the heavy work in the bombardment should be left to Admiral Sampson's ships. Now, however, the indications are that the artillery of Shafter's army will have a share in inflicting punishment on the Spaniards. In-formation was received from Gen. Shafter today that seven of the large siege guns on which the army has placed such great reliance for the bombardment of Santiago have been brought up from the coast, and that these are now ready to be trained on the city when the time for the assault shall arrive. The guns occupy the most commanding heights around the leaguered city, and each of them forms a strong

The same message from Gen. Shafter inermed the War Department that the six batteries of light artillery which were sent from Tampa last week under Brig.-Gen. Bandolph had arrived at Santiago and had been brought up to positions overlooking the Spanish lines and the city. With this addition to his artillery Gen. Shafter will make it too hot for the enemy to resist for any extended period, and the news that the siege guns have been placed adds to the confident feeling of the Government that the demand for the unconditional surrender of the city will be somplied with